# BY THE PERSIA'S MAILS.

The Cunard steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, which stated from Leverpool at 9 o'clock on the murning of Saturday, July 24, arrived here at 10 o'clock on Pass-

day morning, August 3. The steamship City of Bultimere, from Halifax on the thib of July, arrived out at Liverpool at 11 p. m. on the 22d, and the Ariel, from New-York, arrived at

Southernpton on the morning of the 23d. The screw-steamship Vigo took the place of the City of Baltimore, and sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 21st of Jay.

# THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Press Cor Own Correspondent

LONDON, Friday, July 23, 1858. It is quite ustural that, after the extinction of the great East India Company, the Hudson's Bay Company should likewise lose its exclusive control over the rast extent of North America. The discovery of the platers on the Fraser River, however, bastened the resumption of the country by the Crewn, and the tene of the debate of Tuesday last plainly shows that the Company will only so far be allowed to exist as it affords a chesp machinery for the state to maintain the English supremacy in the Polar wilderness not sufficiently attractive for Anglo Saron settlers. All the tracts which can be colonized will soon be exempted from the control of the Hudson's Bay Company, but, as far as the present Ministry is concerned, will not merge into Canada. If it is possible, the Red River settiements will form the nucleus of a new colony, since a union of the Bridsh colonies in North America is not thought to be sufficiently safe. As long as the Sham Democracy, or, rather, Slaveholding Oligarchy, rules the destinies of the United States, England is certain to keep the allegiance of States, England is certain to keep the allegiance of Canada; but a Republican triumph would soon have a great influence on the British Colony, and might become fared to Canadian loyalty. This is the reason why English statesmen, though opposed to Slavery, will always prefer a President with Southern principles at Washington, and why they will not easily allow a federation of Nova-Scotia and the other colonies with Canada. They must keep and the other colonies with Canada. They must keep up e present division, and, if possible, increase it by the formation of two or three more Northern

more from Ireland, but there is scarcely any hope of their success. Unless ships of peculiar con-struction are built for this service, it is only by a lucky chance, scarcely to be relied upon, that the legraphic wire can be laid out across the Atlantic. Even the most sanguine promoters of the scheme have given up their hopes, and success would now astonish them far more than a new failure.

The news from India is gloony. Though the English troops are ivariably victorious, still the continuous fighting and the climate use them up at a rate which entails an uninterrupted drain of men and Loney upon England. People begin to weary of the whole business. They confess that enormous blunders have been committed, and hope enormous binners have been committed, and hope only that Lord Canning might give up his post, and be replaced by Sir John Lawrence, who has been designated for Governor-General in case Lord Can-ning should be unable or unwilling to retain the rening should be unable or unwilling to recam une sponsibility cast upon him. The most alarming feature of the last advices is the bad spirit which the Mahratta country. Should Nereveals itself in the Mahratta country. Should Ne-na Sahib succeed in reaching Peonah in the South Mahratta country, he would at once be proclaimed as the Peishea, and the mutiny of Bengal might be

repeated in Bombay.

The condition of the Turkish Empire is likewise very critical. Russian agents are stirring up the Christian provinces, while the Mussulman population of Asia is driven to mere fanaticism by pilgrims from Hindostan accusing the Sultan of treason for his adherence and subserviency to the English Government, which in India wages war against Mohammedanism, and deprives kings and emperors of their thrones. It is not only at Jiddah and at Candia where the Mussulman population has risen against the Christians and the Turkish Pashas who comply with the desires of the Christians, but over all Asia Minor and Syria, and even in Egypt, it seems that hostile feelings are entertained against the Europeans as well as against the Sultan, who with all his good intentions is entirely unable to conjure the impending storm.

The Governments being disturbed by the complications of the Oriental questions, the nations grow again somewhat bolder; the Bonapartists at Paris son somewant based on the superior solution and the orleanists uncorrenously active. In Italy the public spirit manifests itself by orations to Nicoliai, the old Liberal poet of Florence, and by such bequests as that of Cernuzzi, in the Austrian province Frinli, who left his considerable fortune in trust to Count Cavour to be spent to the benefit of Italian unity. A large quantity of arms has lately been smuggled into Naples from Genon, and as the Republicans have no hand in this affair, it is most probable that it belongs to a Muratist scheme. In Germany the old spirit of Constitutional opposition so likewise revived, the Chambers of Wurtenberg having given a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. Such being the circumstances, the hopes of Europe revive.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPRISONMENT OF LADY BULWER

LYFFON.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
LONDON, July 23, 1858. The great Bulwer scandal, which The London Times thought to be "fortunately" hushed up by an amicable family arrangement, is far from having subsided into a state of quiescence. It is true that, despite the great party interest involved, the metropolitan press, with some trifling exceptions, did everything in its power to hush the case by a copspiracy of silence-Sir Edward Bulwer being one of the chiefs of the literary coterie which lords it more despotically over the heads of the London journalists than even party connection, and to openly affrontwhose wrath literary gentlemen generally lack the necessary courage. The Morning Post first informed the public that Lady Bulwer's friends intended insisting upon legal investigation; The London Times reprinted the short paragraph of The Morning Post, and even The Advertiser, ethough it certainly has no literary position to hazard, did not venture beyond some mesger extracts from The Somerset Gazette. Even Palmerston's influence proved for the moment unavailing to extort any thing from his literary retainers, and on the ap pearance of the flippantly apologetical letter of Bulwer's son, all these public guardians of the fiberty of the subject, while declaring themselves highly satisfied, deprecated any further indelicate intrusion upon the " painful matter." The Tory press, of course, has long since spent all its virtuous indignation on Lord Clanricarde's behalf, and the Radical press, which more or less receives its inspirations from the Manchester school, anxiously avoids creating any embarrassment to the present Administration. Yet, along with the respectable or would-be respectable press of the metropolis, there exists an irrespectable press, absolutely ewayed by its political patrons with ne literary standing to check them, always ready to coin money out of its privilege of free speech. and anxious to improve an opportunity of appearing in the eyes of the public as the last representatives of manliness. On the other hand, the moral instincts of the bulk of the people once awakened, there will be no need of further maneuvering. The public mind once worked into a state of moral excitement, even The London Times may throw off

course, stab the Derby Administration by passing the sentence of "public opinion" on such a literary chieftain even as Sir Edward Lytten Bulwer.

chieftsin even as Sir Edward Lytten Bunwer.

This is exactly the turn things are now taking.

That Lord Palmerston, as we hinted at first, is the secret manager of the spectacle is now an secret and court les rues, as the French say. "On dit," qui coart les rues, as the French say. "On dit,"
says a London weekly, "that Lady Bulwer Lytton's best friend in this affair has been Lady
"Palmerston. We all remember how the Torice
"took up the cudgels for Mr. Norton when Lord
"Melbourge was in trouble about that conti-Melbourne was in trouble about that gentleman's wife. Tit for tat is fair play. But on reflection it is rather sad at this time of day to find a Secretary of State using the influence of his position to commit acts of oppression, and the wife of a Minister playing off the wife of another Minister against an Administration.

It is often by the erooked ways of political intrigue only that truth becomes smuggled into some corner of the British press. The apparently generous horrer at a real sutrage is after all but a calculated grimace; and public justice is only appealed to in order to cherish private malice. For aught the chivalrous knights of the inkhorn would care about it. Lady Bulwor might have remained forever in a lunatic asylum, at London; she might have been disposed of more quietly than at St. Petershurg or Vienna; the conventionalities of literary decorum would have debarred her from any means of redress but for the happy circumstance of Palmerston's keen eye singling her out as the thin end of the wedge wherewith possibly to split a Tory Admin-

Ashort analysis of the letter, addressed by Bulwer's Ashortsnalysis of the letter, and resect by Bullwer's son to the London journals, will go far to elucidate the true state of the case. Mr. Robert B. Lytton sets out by asserting that his "simple assertion" must be "at once believed in," because he is "the son of Lady Bulwer Lytton, with the best right "to speak on her behalf, and obviously with the best means of information." Now, this very tender son had neither cared for his mother, nor corresponded with her, nor seen her, for nearly seven teen years, until he met her at the hustings at Hertford on the occasion of his father's reelection. When Lady Butwer left the hustings and visited the Mayor of Hertford in order to apply for the use of the Town Hall as a lecturing room, Mr. Robert B. Lytton sent a physician into the Mayor's house the maternal mind. When, afterward, his of the maternal mind. When, afterward, his mother was kidnapped in London, at the house of Mr. Hale Thompson, Clarges street, and her cousin Miss Ryves ran out into the street, and seeing Mr. Lytton waiting outside, entreated him to interfere and procure assistance to prevent his interfere and procure assistance to prevent his mother being carried off to Brentford, Mr. Lytton coolly refused to have anything to do with the mat-ter. Having acted first as one of the principal agents in the plot laid by his father, he now shifts sides and presents himself as the natural spokesman of his mother. The second point pleaded by Mr. Lytton is, that his mother "was never for a moment taken to a lunatic asylum," but, on the contrary, into the "private house" of Mr. Robert Gardiner Hill, surgeon. This is a mere quibble. As the "Wyke House," conducted by Mr. Hill, does legalby not belong to the category of "asylums," but to that of "Metropolitan Licensed Houses," it is lit-erally true that Lady Bulwer was thrown, not into

"lunatic acylum," but into a lunatic house. Surgeon Hill, who trades upon his own account in "lunacy," has also come out with an apology wherein he states that Lady Bulwer had never beer locked in, but, on the contrary, had enjoyed the use of a brougham and driven almost every evening during her detention to Richmond, Acton, Hanwell or Isleworth. Mr. Hill forgets to tell the public that this "improved treatment of the insane, adopted by him, exactly corresponds to the official recommendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy. The friendly grimaces, the smiling forbearance, the childish coaxing, the oily twaddle, the knowing winks and the affected screnity of a band of trained attendants may drive a sensitive woman mad as well as deuches, straight weistcoats, brutal keepers and dark wards. However that may be, the protests on the part of Mr. Surgeon Hill and Mr. Lytton a nount simply to this, that Lady Bulwer was treated as a bunatic indeed, but after the rules of the new instead of the old system. "I," says Mr. Lytton, in his letter, "put myself in constant communication with "my mother, . . . and I carried out the injunctions of my father, who confided to me implica-"itly every arrangement . . . and enjoined me to "avail myself of the advice of Lord Shairesbury "in whatever was judged best and kindest to Lady "Lyiton." Lord Shaitesbury, it is known, is the commander-in-chief of the host who have their head-quarters at Exeter Hall. To decodorise a dirty affair by his odor of sanctity might be considered a coup de thédire worthy of the inventive genius of a novel writer. More than once, in the Chinese business, for instance, and in the Cambridge House conspiracy, Lord Shaftesbury has been employed in that line. Yet Mr. Lytton admits the public only to a half confidence, otherwise he would have plainly declared that on the kidnapping of his mother an imperious note from Palmerston upset Sir Edward's plans, and induced Shaftesbury," who, by a particular mischance, happens to be at once Palmerston's son-in-law and the Chairman of the Commissioners in Lunacy. In his attempt at mystification, Mr. Lytton proceeds to state: "From the moment my father "felt compelled to authorize those steps which have ade the subject of so much misrepresenta tion, his anxiety was to obtain the opinion of the most experienced and able physicians, in order that my mother should not be subject to restraint for one moment longer than was strictly justifiable. "Such was his charge to me." From the evisive wording of this studiously awkward passage it ap-pears, then, that Sir Edward Bulwer felt the necessity of authoritative medical advice, not for sequestrating his wife as insane, but for setting her free as mentis campas. In fact, the medical men upon whose consent Lady Enlwer was kidnapped were anything but "most experienced and able physicians." The fellows employed By Sir Edward were one Mr. Ross, a city apothecary, whom, it seems, his license for trading in drugs has all at once converted into a psychological luminary, and one Mr. Hale Thompsop, formerly connected with the Westmuster Thompsop, formerly connected with the westminster Hospital, but a thorough stranger to the scientific world. It was only after gentle pressure from without had set in, when S r Edward felt suxious to retrace his steps, that he addressed himself to men of medical standing. Their certificates are published by his con—but what do they prove! Dr. published by his son—but what do they prove? Dr. Forbes Winslow, the editor of "The Journal of Psychological Medicine," who had previously been consulted by Lady Bulwer's legal solvisers, certifies that, "having examined Lady B. Lytton as to her state of mind," he found it such as "to justify her liberation from restraint." The thing to be proved to the public was, not that Lady Bulwer's liberation, but on the contrary, that her restraint was justified. Mr. Lytton dares not touch upon this delicate and decisive point. Would not a contable, secured of illegal imprisonment of a free-born Briton, be laughed at for pleading that he had committed no wrong in setting his prisoner at large? But is Lady Bulwer really set at large? "My mother, continues Mr. Lytton, "is now with me, free from "for a short time, in company with myself and a "female friend and relation, of her own selection."

Mr. Lytton's letter is dated "No. 1 Park lane," Mr. Lytton's letter is dated No. 1 Fara lane, that is, from the town residence of his father. Has, then, Lady Bulwer been removed from her place of confinement at Brentford to a place of confinement at London, and been bodily delivered up to an ex asperated foe! Who warrants her being "free from all restraint!" At all events, when signing the

she is to literary exercise, has met the public eye. An account written by herself, of her own treat-mect, has been cleverly withdrawn from the hands of the individual to whom it was addressed. Whatever may be the agreement entered upon by the husband and the wife, the question for the British public is whether, under the cloak of the lungey act, lettres de cachet may be issued by unscrupulous individuals able to pay tempting fees to two hungry practitioners. Another question is, whether a Secretary of State will be allowed to condone for a public crime by a private compromise.

proposed compromise, she was not free from re-straint, but smarting under Surgeon Hill's improved

system. The most important circumstance is this: While Sir Edward has spoken, Lady Bulwer has

kept silence. No declaration on her part, given as

its mask of reserve, and, with a bleeding heart of It has now rozed out that during the present year, while investigating into the state of a Yorkshite asylum, the Lumary Commissioners discovered a nan, in the full possession of his mental faculties, who, for several years, had been immured and secreted in a cellar. On a question being put in the House of Commons by Mr. Fitzroy, in regard to this case, Mr. Walpole answered that he had found "no theory of the fact if an arrange, which denote the tecord of the fact," an answer which denies the record but not the fact. That things will ! allowed to rest at this point, may be inferred from Mr. Tite's notice that "on an early day next session he would move for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Lunacy act.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION. Correspondence of The London Times.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Quenastowes. July 18, 1808.

If what has now been done can be taxed as any indication of what may be expected from fature efforts, then, indeed, the chances against the present form of cable being safely submerged are so many and a strong as to leave no round for hope that this next attempt all result in anything more than fresh discouragement and injury to the system of submertic takegraphs generally. It will, however, he a most eggenerate all results any one, judging from these repeated failures, fails into the error of supposing that an Atlantic telegraph cannot be laid. With fair weather and a proper rope the sobeme can be carried out with comparative case and at less than a hundredth of the expense and difficulty which have attended the construction of half our rail says. With the present cable, however, it is quite a different matter. In the recent expedition the first fracture took place on board the Niegara; but as this was caused place on board the Niegers; but se this was caused by an oversight in the measurem of the leading-of pulley, which was immediately rectified, and did not pulley, which was immediately rectified, and did not again occur, it ought not to be counted as among the chances against the success of the next attempt. The second break took place, bevond all doubt, at the bottem of the occas, and how it was caused, or how it is to be guarded against for the future, is equally unknown. This accident is beyond all doubt the most discouraging circumstance connected with the whole undertaking, for, if the conjecture is correct that the rope paired is consequence of its resting screen a sharp ledge of rock in the bad of the Atlantic, a fatal blow is given to every interestitement, no matter with what kind of cable it is made. In fact, the only kind of cable which is suited for the work—a very light one—becomes, if this supposition of the rocks below is correct, the very one which could not be laid intact. I therefore prefer supposing that it arose from a defect in the cable itself, and for these reasons. The whole cable was originally made is two mile

The whole cable was originally made in two mile lengths, and afterward spliced together, so that in the 3,000 miles there exist no less than 1,000 joints. Are all these joinings of the conductor to be relied on! and if not, is it not the old story that the strength of a rope is only the strength of its weakest part! Again, how many air bubbles can be found in the guita percha which incloses the copper wire! When the first splice was made at the rendezvous one was found in the very piece where the joint was to be nace, and immediately out out. Warle the cable is paying out the ters on is so great that the outside spiral wires compress the far out of it, as water would be wrong from a wet cloth. Out of how many bubbles is the air compressed in this manner, and, as the cable descends into the tremendous pressure of the Atlantic depths, does not the water gradually force its way in through the aperture thus left, till the copper conductor is reached and its insulation totally destroyed! On the voyage out to the rendezvous the indefatigable electricians on board the Niagara detected while testing through the cable, a total bresk condustor is reached and its insulation totally destroyed! On the voyage out to the rendezvous the indestigable electricians on board the Niagara detected, while testing through the cable, a total break of continuity in the current, about 150 miles below the surface, of a main deck coil. The exact spot was discovered, the cable uncoiled and the pines cut out, when an examination showed that the copper conducter had forced its way through the guita percha and yarn covering in such a manner as to bouch the outside wires, and of course totally destroy its electrical continuity. Such a defect was at once remedied, but the question naturally arises in how many places has the copper wire almost forced—its way through and yet remains so close to the yarn and outside wires that though its electrical condition is perfect while the cable is in a state of rest, its insulation is destroyed the moment the strain of paying out comes upon it! When such numerous reasons as these exist to show why a break night occur at the bottom of the rea, it is sad work to adopt such a hopeless suggestion as that ratural objects exist in the bed of the Atlantic about which no one knows anyhing, and therefore against which no one knows anyhing, and therefore against which no one can possibly provide. The third and last break occurred, as your readers are aware, on board the Agamemmen, and no investigation has thrown any light upon the cause of this accident. It was, indeed, said at the time that the reduction in the speed of the ship had caused her to fall off from her course, and so brought a strain at an angle moon the was, based, and at the time task are reduced in the speed of the ship had caused her to fall off from her course, and so brought a strain at an angle upon the rope over the stern wheel which the dynamometer could not register, though the tension was enough to break the wire. Such a mode of accounting for the mishap not register, though the tension was enough to the the wire. Such a mode of accounting for the mishap is, however, ridiculous, as the reduction in the speed of the ship was only from four and a half to three knots per hour, and the evidence of all the officers of the watch on deck could be brought to prove that the ship's head never altered by the fraction of a point from its proper course. The solution of the difficulty, therefore, is simply that it was a weak portion of the cable, and that it broke under a strain of less than one

tun.

These connected with the undertaking on board both vessels carnot entirely conecal that the rope is These connected with the undertaking on board both versels carnot entirely conecal that the rope is not fit for the work, and that fire wire cables, such as this, will not keep, but must be enhunerged as soon as possible after they are manufactured. The present cable has been made a year and a half, and during that time, what with coiling and uncoiling, and water getting at it in many places, in spite of the tar and oil, and so rasting the wire from the inside, the efficiency of the whole, here were sailly descripted as f the whole has been most sadly deteriorated as of the whole has been most sady deteriorated as a deep-sea cable. For any water less than 1,000 or 1,200 fathoms it is still as the a submarine wire as ever was made, and it would be admirably suited for the Red Sea line; or one from Malts to Alexandris. During last Autumn, while it was being uncoiled at Keyham, it suffered so much from damp and casual wet that, on its next examination, very many miles had to be cut away in parts where it was elmost rust-determent. It is outle true that some of these pieces. had to be cut away in parts where it was elmost rusted through. It is quite true that some of these pieces were tested, and resisted a strain of more than three tune, but, on the other hand, there were pieces so far gone as to be utterly worthless for any strain. The point of fracture where the cable broke from the Agamemnon showed unmistakable signs of rust inside the outer wires, though by no means to such an extent as would apparently account for the breakage.

I have already said that, even if the present expedition results in a last and total failure, it should by no means be regarded as a discouragement to the enterprise, though it should most decidedly teach future companies the necessity of having nothing further to do with a wire covered cable for the Atlantic. In all other seas, where strength is necessity and no such tremendous depths of water exist, wite-ropes may not

other seas, where strength is necessary and no such tremendous depths of water exist, wile-ropes may not only be good, but even requisite; but for the Atlantic nothing but the comparative intancy of the science of able-laying will ever excuse the attempt having been made with such a description of rope.

The precise cost of the Atlantic Telegraph Company's rope may not be known, but I think I am not far wrong in saying that the Company paid £ 1° per mills for the wire in its first state, as it came from the Guita for the wire in the first state, as it came from the Guita in the force of the works and afterward axid + 100 per

Percha Company's works, and afterward paid £30 per mile for having it sewed round with greased hemp yars, and then inclosed in the strands of iron wire. It is this second most unnecessary outlay for the wire which has made the chances against the success

wire which has made the chances against the success of the whole undertaking so many and so serious. While it was only a wire covered with gutta percha and greased yarn it could easily have been payed out to any depth, but the brief traditions of submarine telegraphy are all in favor of tremendous iron wire coverings, notwithstanding the lamentable loss of property which has resulted from the employment of such ropes in the Mediterranean. Therefore, with the Atlantic cable, it was said, "If the rope is not covered with wire, how will it be able to resist the strain of "paying out !"—quite forgetful of the fact that such a rope, from its specific lightness, would require no strain, or only one so slight as that a man's hand would suffice aimest to check it. So the rope was covered with wire, its weight was increased, in fact, made greater than its strength; and thence arose the paying-out machines, the buoys, slip ropes, huimade greater than its strength; and thence arose the paying-out machines, the buoys, slip ropes, hsui-ing-in apparatus, and all the worthless and expansive lumber which has been foisted into what, under a different arrangement, should be one of the simplest mechanical operations. Once the rope was covered with wire, a difficulty was created for the ergineers to overcome. A strain on the cable in paying out became absolutely necessary to prevent its sinking in a mass; and, for the reasons I have shown, this fine wire cable has now become unequal in many places to bear the requisite tension of the machinery. In fact, a'll that the wire covering now effects is to induce the engineers to believe it will bear a strain half In fact, all that the wire covering now effects is to induce the engineers to believe it will bear a strain half of which in many parts will break it. Wire-covered ropes for such very deep reas as the Atlantic are not only useless, but literally almost render such undertaking impossible. A short time since a specimen of sub-marine wire was made which seems to have met with the approval of all conversant with what a cable is or ought to be for deep-sea work. It was a thin wire of copper covered with guita percha, then coated over with greezed yarn, and again inclosed in tarred guita percha, the weight of the whole only amounting to some five or six hundred weight per mile. The cost of such a wire, especially when the Guita Percha Company's monopoly has ceased, ought not to be more than £30 per mile, or less than one-taird of the cost of

wraid be the additional inducement of its being naiskby manufactured, while hom its numbers such a ship has be Agamemon could carry the whole 3,000 miss with greater ease than she now takes the half of the present call. Such a rope could be run out at almost any speed, for not only would no strain be necessary, but it would not even be requisite to pay it can by machiners.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the first of July, in the Home of Commons, the bill from the Lords which admits Jews into Parliament was finally passed by a vote of 120 to 55.

The proceedings in the Home of Lords on the first and 22g were unimpertant. In the Home of Commons on the first a cebate took place between Sr.C. G. Lewis and Mr. Diamels on the first and Mr. Diamels on the first and street and make the appropriations were considerably in excess of the estimated revenue for the jew, and the latter explained that the actual receipts were largely in excess of the estimates, and fully justified the appropriations that had been made. He believed that the finances of the country had sever been in a more healthy condition than at present.

present.
In reply to an inquiry, Mr. J. Finzgerald stated that the war steamer Cyclope was on her way to Jiddah to demand smple compensation and insist on the punish-ment of the parties concerned in the recent outbrook. The Cyclope was so leavily armed that she could research early expire. The Purice was notified that it was not sufficient to send a Pasha to Juidah, but measures must be taken to vindicate British presuge to the Purice was not sufficient. messures must be taken to vindicate British prestige in the East. The Salian had expressed his indignation at the outrage and his firm determination to east exemplary purishment for it. He had also placed at the disposal of the British Minister at Constantingulation 0,000 plactice, and amounced his intention to confer a pension of upward of £400 on the chaighter of the French Vice-Consul and the representative of the Positive Consul and the representative of the Positive Consultant Consu a pensith of upward of the budget of the English Vice Consul, The Pasha sent to Jiddah was armed with full powers to act without a reference to Constantinople, and to declare martial law if necessary. On the 23d, in the House of Lords, the bit legalizing marriage with a deceased wife sister was rejected

y a majority of 24. The Incia bill was finally passed. The Archbishop

The Incis bill was finally passed. The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed a nope that in future the distinctions of caste in India would cease to exist. The Earl of Derby said Government would give Indiacrus instead impartial protection to all creeds and religions but would give no material assistance to any measure for converting the natives. He thought it would be most undestrable to attempt to remove the cistinctions of caste, which were so inferwoven with the principles and feelings of the Hindoo.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley estated that between January and the 20th of July, 17,000 troops had been sent to India. He add d that Government was well aware of the great importance of striking an

was well aware of the great importance of striking an effective and final blow at the insurgents in the course Mr. Fortescue seked Government whether they in-

tended to adhere to or depart from the policy of their preduces ors with respect to the right of visiting ships suspected of slave trading, and asked what course

they intended to pursue on that subject.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that the matter was under the consideration of Government, but he could not be expected to state what course they would take under discumentances which had not yet occurred. He had, owever, every hope and belie', fum 'hellanguage o ador, that the matter would shortly arrive at a satisactory conclusion.

Lord Palmerston considered this raply unsatisfac

tory. More information ought to be given. From what had been stated by the United States Minister, he considered there had been some completed transaction. He therefore asked what pretensions had been

tion. He therefore asked what pretensions had been given up, or what right conceded.

Mr. Dieraeli said there had been communications between the two Governments respecting the alleged acts of British cruisers, and taose communications were row in absystace. During that absysme the Government of the United States had made a frendly overtune that her Majesty's Government should offer to the United States a plan for their consideration which should accomplish all the objects that both Governments had in view, namely, to put down the slave trade without producing misunderstandings. Her Majesty's Government had accepted that offer, and they were now engaged in the consideration of a and they were now engaged in the consideration of a plan which they believed would satisfactorily accom-plish all the objects that both parties desired.

The Ministerial white-bait dinner at Greanwich, an

The Ministerial white-bait dinner at Greenwich, anticipative of the acjournment of Parliament, was to take place on the day the Persis sailed.

A scendalous paragraph having been circulated, to the effect that Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Attorney-General of England, had secretly married his deirymaid, that gentleman writes to the papers, contradicting the story and pronouncing it little else than a tissue of falsehoods. The show of the Royal Agricultural Society of En-

gland, at Chester, had passed off with great sclat.

Mr. George Bartley, a celebrated actor who retired

from the stage some years ago, is dead.

A grand barquet had been given in Galway to the
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in celebration of the estab lishment of a transatiantic line of steamers from the Port of Galway.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A list of the employees in he British Museum has just been published. It in-cludes Mr. Panizzi, the head librarian, who receives cludes Mr. Panizzi, the head libratian, who receives a salary of £1 200 (as libratian and secretary), and who was appointed in 1831; the Rev. T. Hartwell Horne, first-class assistant (orinted books), with £300 salary; Mr. Coventry K. Patmore (author of "The Angel in the House"), with £210; the Rev. H. J. Clarke, econd-class assistant in the Manuscript Department, with £130; Professor R. Owen (Natural History), with £300; Dr. J. E. Gray "keeper" in the Zodegical Department), with £600; and many others who receive salaries varying from £150 to £600, who receive salaries varying from £150 to £600, and £1,200 a year. The new scale of salaries for assistants, transcribers and attendants is also published. Their salaries have been generally raised, and they begin at a higher rate. Then follows a memorial of certain first-class assistants, urging that, according to the new scale of salaries, the past services of tried men are not duly taken into account, and praying for a recognition of the claims of length of service. This was referred by the Trustees to the Sub-Committee of Finance, who, on the 19th of May last, "strongly "recommended the Stancing Committee of Trustees to decline complying with the application of this to decline complying with the application of this memorial." Of course this recommendation will be

## FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says the statement that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome is positively contradicted in ficial quarters.

Marshal Randon's return to Algiers had been post

Napoleon will accompany him.

It was thought that Prince Napoleon would soon be named Minister of Marine, and even Minister of War

Dispatches from the commandant of the French raval station off Newfoundland announce that, after several interviews with the legislative body of the Colony, he had succeeded in establishing the basis of a new treaty relative to the Fisheries, and of such

The sittings of the Paris Conference are expected to The sittings of the Paris Conference are expected to close on the 15th of August. Another dispatch says the protocols were expected to be ready for the signatures of the Plenipotentaries on the 27th July.

The Monitour announces that Sr. Mon has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Rivas as Spanish Embasseder at Paris.

La Presse announces that the crew of the French ship Marie Caroline have been murdered and the ship burnt on the coast of Madagascar. It appears that she went to the island to take free laborers for the French colonies, which one of the Madagascar chiefs

she went to the island to take free laborers for the French colonies, which one of the Madagascar chiefs promised to supply. When the captain went on shore to receive them he was treacherously murdered.

The project of the Belgian Government for readering the fortifications of Antwerp more formidable is censured by the French semi-official journals.

Paris, Friday night, July 23—The Three per Cents improved to-day, and closed at 68.30.

A letter from St. Etienne reports the seizure of three grenades, similar to Orsini's, and the consequent arrest of twenty persons.

SPAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, July 17, 1858. By a decree published in The Gatette of the 11th instant, a consulting Council of War has been created to decide upon all questions relative to the deferse of the kingdom, the organization of the army and the service of the State. Marshal Concha has been made President of this Council, and Marshal Serrano Domingues (late Embassador at Paris), Vice President; nine members have also been appointed, all generals; of these, three are Progresistas, four Conservatives and two Absolutists; these Company's monopoly has cested, ought not to be more than £30 per mile, or less than one-third of the cost of the Atlantic cable. Apart from the advantage which this would present on the strainty there.

The Budget of the Island of Cuba has arrived at appointments prove that the Government is dis

Madrid. After all the expenses of the Island have teen paid, a hundred million reals (\$5,000,000) are left for the use of the mother country. This is a handsome surplus, considering the extraordinary force of the army and fleet at present in Cuba.

General O'Donne'l continues visiting the The changes made among the high functionaries of the Palsee, have taken place in accordance with the sole and exclusive will of the Queen.

The Discussion, a Democratic paper, has been seized for having published some verses personally alluding to the Queen and the Emperor of the Prench; they were sharp as steel.

The British royal steam-yacht, the Victoria and Albert and attach to the Line of the latest and the control of the latest and the

Albert, was at ancher on the 13th instant in the

harbor of Ferrol. Mr. Pierce, late President of the United States. has arrived at Cadiz, from Lisbon, and it seems that he was to set off for Seville and Granads, which cities he wishes to visit. It is thought he will hardly venture to come to Madrid this time, as his former connection with the intrigues of Soule and Jeff. Davis are well understood here, and though ur Spaplard is always courteous he can be very

The Queen has given her entire approval to the note which the new Spanish Cabinet sends to the English Government, with reference to the charges thundered against Spain in the English Parliament. The text of this document, however, has been kept

remarkably close. The Progresista Committee, which was toward the end of January, 1857, and the Directors of the journals the Novedades, the Heria, and the Clamer, have addressed a manifest to the Progresista party; the said manifest was printed by these journals, and published and sold as a supplement. In this manifest the Progresistas are advised to take part in the reformed electoral lists, which the Government really and truly allows, and to demonstrate by their real and union that they wish for a legal struggle and a pacific discussion of affairs, as the public opinion till lately crushed is in favor of

ideas tending to increase and uphold liberty.

The Gazette of the 15th inst. publishes the names of the Senators whom the Queen has just named by of the Senators whom the Queen has just named by a royal decree. Forty-one are the persons who have had this honor conferred on them, and who will form a part of the Upper Spanish House. This is a strong infusion of the liberal element into that hitherto reactionary body, and will give them the majority. Among them are to be found the Ministers that were in 1854, with the Duke of Victoria, Gen. Prim. Count of Reus, Gen. Dulee, and the relebrated barrister Cortins.

Three grand crosses of the order of Charles III.

have grand crosses of the order of Charles III.
have just been conferred on the Señores Pastor
Disz, Rios Rosas and Don Jose Collado, a rich
banker, and fer some time Minister of Finance.
Yesterday's Gazette publishes the decree creating
the Council of State instead of the Royal Council,
which has been appropried.

which has been suppressed.

The Council of State ranks next after the Council of Ministers. It is composed of the Ministers of the Crown, of a President, a Magistrate, a Secre-

tary and 32 Councilors.

All the individuals of the Councils were named Anthe indudus of ia Ross, President; and among the 32 Councilors are appointed Mesers. Pachens, Lujan, Cantero, Heros, Infante, Marquis de Gerens, Luzurisga and other Progresistas, who have also seats in the Senate.

The whole of the press has pronounced itself in

The whole of the press has pronounced itself in favor of the concession of the electric submarine telegraph in favor of the Spanish-American Company, represented here by Mr. Perry. All the different political papers of all parties, taking only into consideration the general interest and the necessity of the laying down of the cable, which, by the most are and certain route, and with elements of the sure and certain route, and with elements of the greatest vitality, will put the Spanish West Indian islands in communication with the mother country, have filled their columns with eloquent articles, showing the importance and necessity of the concession, and the advantages which the Spanish ommerce and even the Government itself will de rive from the colossal undertaking, which only the Spanish and American mixed Company can bring

It seems that the concession in favor of this great Company will soon be granted. The Government has looked upon this affair with the interest due to it; and it is solely owing to the important business which it has had in hand during the few days it is which it has had in hand during the few days it is
in power that it has been prevented from settling so
important an affair; but it will probably grant the
concession before the Queen's journey to Asturias.

A Madrid journal of great respectability publishes a letter from its correspondent in London, a
portion of which I have translated, so that you may
take if it the mean ranglable more than the correspondent.

see if it throws any new light upon the mission of M. Belly in Central America:

Those who have seen the pamphlet published by "Those who have seen the pamphlet published by the present Emperor of France upon this subject of the Nicaraguan ship canel, in the year 1847 (if my memory is not at fault), and remember the very minute details of that project, and the handsome plates and profiles of the works made by the engineers of the Company with which Louis Napoleon was at that time connected, will not have been surprised that, now he is Emperor, he should preserve considerable personal interest in the undertaking, and be disposed to event the means at his command to throw that o exert the means at his command to throw that

business into the hards of a French Company for the benefit of France and the Emperor.

"The filibusters once driven from Central America, the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, at length masters of that extensive ferritory, have eng deavored to prevent new invasions for the future, and to accomplish this, after having remonstrated with the Cabinet of Washington for the assistance it rendered to Gen. Washer, officially informed it that the privileges granted to the enterprise entitled 'The New York Company of the Interocamic Canal' had ceased in July last on account of their not having fulfilled the conditions imposed upon them. Meanwhile, another treaty was signed on the lat of May of the precent year between the Government of Nicaragua and the agent of a French company, whose principal clauses are as follows: The Company (which it is supposed is protected and patronized by the Imperial Government) binds itself to construct a canal with French capital and whin a period of six years, to be navigable between the two oceans, and to be supplied by the waters of the Nicaragua Lake and River. The transit passage will belong exclusively to the Company for a period of ninety nine years. The ships which may be the Company's property will have tree free use of the canal, gratis. The others will pay 10 per cent on the value of the merchaldies, and \$12 for each person. The Governmente of Central America place the canal used the protection of the English, Fretca and Sardinian ones; but, as the undertaking is entirely French, two shipe-of-war will be contantly stationed in the waters of the caral and lake, for the purpuse of maintaining its neutrality, and to secure its navigation to all the nations of the earth. As it was to be expected, the whimsical Yanker company, the world and the property will have tree flower ment of Washington treats it with the greatest contempt.

"To avoid a political collision, which would be fruitful in serious consequences, Mons. Belly agent of the French Company, the grow of the model Re

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have had a conference with the English Embassador on the subject of the insults offered to Spain in a speech of Lord Main sebury.

## NORWAY.

A new Norwegian loan, of 10,800,000 marks banco, had been favorably received at Hamburg, and considerable transactions took place in it at 28.

## RUSSIA.

Tre Emperor had returned to St. Petersburg from bis visit to Archangel.

It is stated that the regulations for the emancipation of the verfe, as drawn up by the Central Committee, are

of such a nature that if adopted, they would rector the enancipation perfectly illusory, and would pro-

## TURKEY.

A Marreilles telegram ways: "A serious revolution ary movement has broken out among the Constant population of Syrie. It is easily that Impoli sai Lattick are in a state of insurrection."

In Card's the Christians had either barriesies themselves or taken fright.

The Calcults mail of the 19th June, with dates on Madras to June 25, arrived at Suez on the 17th

July. The forces under Sir Hugh Rose retook & water, after a severe fight of four hours on the 20th of June. The cavalry and artillery were in pursuit of the

The Rance of Juanal is reported to have been Onde continued disturbed. In Robileand at

Once commused disturbed.

In Robilecud all was tranquil.

The Calcuts import market was quiet. Supplies f experts small. Money market unchanged. Sterling Exchange 2 04 at 2/1 for credits.

### CHINA.

Heng Kong dates are to the 7th of June. On the Dith of hisy the forts at the mouth of the Police, mounting 1's gues, and backed by a large body of troops, were attacked by the English and French guaboats, and taken with triling loss to the alles. The Chinese stood to their guns fairly.

On the 233 the force commenced advancing up the river. The weather was cool and the squadron in eq-

chief bealth and spirits. Six hundred French troops, originally destined for achie Chins, were on their way to the Galf of

Proceed ea.

At Can on on the 2d June an attempt was made, without any good effect, to rout the braveton the membrais in the vicinity.

Ningpo was in possession of the robels, and the English merchants were on board the eap force.

Surprise.

The French are said to have suffered severely by
the explication of a mine at the capture of the Pelio
forts. A Canton trade was almost at a complete
stand still. At Horg Kerg Exchange was quoted at 4/7 for

At Shanghae May 311 trade was unsettled by the rews from Peino. The new silk erep was favorably reported upon. Exchange 6/1 for bank bile: 6/110

eatch from Hong Kong says that serious shore was felt at Canton, and that quantities of gods were being sent to Hong Kong for safety.

## THE VERY LATEST.

From The Times (City Article ) From The Times (City Actiole)
LOSDON, Saturday, July 24.
LOSDON, Saturday, July 24.
The telegrams from India and China to-day, cupled with the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer last evening that the incoming revenue has thus far exceeded acticipations to an excent to fully over the additional expenditure of £235,000 authorized since the production of the budget, caused the funds to open at a further advance of 1, which was steadily mainstance to the close. After regular hours, there was increased firmness. In the foreign Exchanges rates generally slightly

higher. French Torece show a fractional decline.

From The Duily Sence (City Article).
Funds retain an upward tendency; a rise of 3-16 to was established, and the market closed at the high-

est point yet touched.

In the Discourt market there was a good demand for money. Choice bills 21 & cent. Bulllon operations accreely deserve notice.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

The Queen and Prince Concort leave Osborne for Cherbourg Angust 4, to visit the Emperor and Empress of the French. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness will remain at Cherbourg during the 5th, and return to Osborne on the 6th.

The Panther left Malts for Marzeilles on Thursday with the light portion of the Calcutta and China Mala, which are expected to be delivered in Lossian on Tucaday next. The Pera, with the heavy portion, also sailed for

THE TEA AND SILK MARKETS.

The Times says that according to telegraphic tests from China the quotations of tea and silk—especially the latter—have experienced a further decline. It is also stated that at Hong Kong there has been a further movement in the rate of exchange of about 1; \* cent THE WAR IN CHINA. The Times says, "The capture of the forts at the mouth of the Pelho occupied two hours, and the less was 74 wounded and 12 killed, mostly French.

The allied forces were advancing on Trenkin. COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS. The Traces, in its weekly review, says: " The trans-actions have been to a fair extent, and in many in-

stances at an improvement. It is stated in The Daily News (city article) that sould influential purchases were made yesterday of A. and B. stock. The former closed at 84 to 86 showing a rise of about 4 percent, while the latter improved 2 per

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

STATE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

The tenders for the £300,000, reserved for the public out of the New-Zealand loan bearing an Imperial guarantee of I per cent, were opened yesterday at the Union Bankfof Australia.

The minimum having been announced as £107, fit was found that applications for only £122,000 were above that rate. The bids were from 1071 to 1091.

The Daily News says the tenders accepted and rejected represented an aggregate of no less than £1,225,700, thus furnishing fresh evidence that there is an almost unlimited supply of money ready for investment in really self-d accuration at even high prices.

MOWATT VERSUS THE GREAT NORTHERM RAILWAY.

The action which Mr. Mowatt, the late Secretary for the Great Northern Railway, brought against the Directors of that Company for what he cyled his wrongful dismissal from office, was tried at Chelmatord versus and the cyled his wrongful dismissal from office, was tried at Chelmatord versus and the cyled his wrongful dismissal from office, was tried at Chelmatord versus and the cyleder vers ord yesterday.

Mr. Mowatt was dismissed on the account that the

success of Redpath's frauds was mainly attributable to his negligence, while, on the other hand, he de-clared he urged upon the Directors to institute an inverligation into Redpath's secounts, but in vain.

The Jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Mowatt, giving £200 damages, and at the same time expressing an opinion that there was no just cause for his dis-

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.

Report of the Superintendent, dated Friday right:
The ground behind the north wall of the inner dock
began to sink this morning, and the floor of the dock
to rise. The movement has extried the wall for sand
for 250 feet, the extreme point being four feet six
inches beyond the straignt line. The wall has sunk
two feet ix inches and the ground basing 10 feet.

two feet six inches, and the ground behind 10 feet.

The bottom of the dock is raised four to five feet.
The warehouse and vault considered safe—the latter
containing a valuable stock of wine in bottles, valued The ergineer estimates that the cost of repairs will

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON—The Brokers Circular reports a dult market throughout the week, with a decline of id. on the lower descriptions, and i-fid. in Middling and Fair. The week where has beet 40.500 bases, including 13.40 taken by appendixors and 4.000 by exporters. The market yesterday (Friday) cliesed quity, with sales of 7.00 bales, including 1500 on speculation and for export. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7.11-fid. Middling, 61-fid. Fair Uplands, 7.3-fid.; Middling, 64-dock on the fide of the fide

BREADSTUFFS - Mesers Richardson, Spence & Co. BREADSTEFFS — Meeers Richardson, Spence & Correport a very dull market, with heavy imports, and favorable weather for the harvest, which is commencing in the such of England. Flour verys low of sale, and offered on easier terms; Westen, 21 or 21 é. Philadelphis and Baltmone, 22 or 22 d. Ohlo, 22c 24. Wheat in very limited demand and selling only in tellal at a decline of 1d. Red Western, 6 50 25 or 25 or